NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. PRENCH SPY-JACK

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between This OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Matine NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. - Empire City-Arrau-Na-Brogue, Matines at 2 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteent BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner fith av ... Naguo Misstress. Eccentricity, &c. Matines. 720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—Negro Min TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre

BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Matines at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872.

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SIR ROUNDELL PALMER was gazetted Lord Chancellor of England, by command of Queen Victoria, in London, yesterday. The Right Honorable gentleman is thus elevated to the highest judicial position under the Crown of Great Britain, ranking nearest to the Sovereign fficially. We anticipated this honor for him n our pages immediately after the conclusion of the Geneva arbitration.

GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY. - These October rains. They are replenishing our wells, springs, brooks, rivers, reservoirs and lakes, rom the far East to the far West, with good supplies of water, to say nothing of the vitality they are giving to the soil. Last October, from the Rocky Mountains along the great akes to the Atlantic coast, the country was dried up by a general drought, and the West, from Dakota to Chicago, suffered more or less from those disastrous October fires. This year, from these widespread "latter rains," the West has suffered little or nothing from prairie, forest or city fires; and so, in every view, it may be truly said these autumnal pains are good for the country.

The Latest Spanish Outrage in Cuba-The Buty of the American Govern

We learn from the special correspondent of the Henaud at Havana that an American entleman—Mr. A. Boyd Henderson—ha been arrested and imprisoned by order of the Spanish authorities. So far as is known there is no reason for Mr. Henderson's arrest except the suspicion of Spanish officials and alleged communication with suspected symrs with the Cuban in Neither of these causes is sufficient for the letention of an American citizen travelling for his own and his wife's health in Cuba and the frivolous pretence that Mr. Henderson is a Cuban by birth only adds to the gravity of the insult which Spain again offers to the United States. It is the Houard case over again, only that it is even more flagrant in what will probably prove to be the fact—namely, that Mr. Henderson is an American citizen, who was never before on Spanish or Cuban soil. In this case we must not have a repetition of the feeble policy of our State Department in the Houard case, but vigorous and unmistakable action must characterize Mr. Fish's course from the outset. Spain must be taught that American citizens canno be arrested and imprisoned with impunity, and that the strong arm of the United States is sufficient to punish outrages of this kind. Perhaps war will be necessary to teach the Spaniards the respect which is due to other nations, and Spain must understand that the meaning of a war with the United States is the loss of her dominion in the West Indies. If the wrong toward Henderson is persisted in it will be the last outrage of the kind which Spain will commit in Cuba, for it will so intensify the indignation of the American people as to compel a policy of retaliation and conquest. We have no disposition to be unjust or even

severe towards a friendly nation in our com-

ments upon this unfortunate affair ; but it

must be conceded that we have borne patiently with the Spanish government in a long series of offences against the sentiments of our citizens. If the administration at Washington had studied the popular feeling it would long since have given to the Cubans all the advantages to be derived from the recognition of their rights as belligerents. We have been indulgent towards Spain abroad, perhaps for the very reason of the acknowledged weakness of Spain at home, and it is certain that we have submitted to more from that tottering Power than we should have been willing to bear from a less embarrassed government. From first to last the Cuban war has done violence to our most dearly cherished principles and has been a scandal to civilization. It seems preposterous that we should suffer such a struggle to on in close proximity to our own territory year after year with apparent indifference; that we should stand forth as the aiders and abettors of the oppressors, rather than as sympathizers with the oppressed. Yet such has been the fact, and the most exacting supporter of the Spanish government must concede that our action in all matters relating to the Cuban insurrection has verged closely upon subserviency to the views and policy of Spain. Even in the Houard case our State Department became the advocate of the Spanish side of the controversy, and maintained the plea of justification set up by the Cuban authorities in response to our protest against the imprisonment of that individual. The argument of Secretary Fish would have precluded any demand for the release of Houard, and he would have been pining in a Spanish dungeon to-day but for the voluntary action of the Spanish government, which shrewdly discovered in his pardon a cheap method of acknowledging the many friendly services of

We now desire both Secretary Fish and the

Spanish authorities to understand that there must be no delay in the release of Mr. Henderson, provided he has done nothing to render him clearly amenable to the laws of the country in which he is a temporary resident. It has been evident that the Spaniards in Cuba have sought eagerly for causes of offence against American citizens, in an apparent anxiety to revenge themselves upon our people for their admitted sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. It is time that this should cease. We have no wish to offend Spain, but the singularly friendly disposition of our government towards that Power must not be misinterpreted by the Spanish authorities. We are on the eve of a Presidential election and of the inauguration of a new administration; for whatever may be the result of the November contest, it is certain that our national policy must undergo a radical nge. The people will demand treatment of the Cuban question change. different from that which has prevailed up to the present time, and if General Grant's term of office should be extended it will be incumbent upon him to take a firm stand in regard to the affairs of that unhappy island. In his last annual Message to Congress he expressed regret that the disturbed condition of so close a neighbor continued as a source of anxiety and annoyance to the citizens of the United States, and declared that the exist-ence of the protracted struggle, without apparent prospect of an early ter-mination, could not fail to be an object of concern to a people who, while refraining from interference in the affairs of other Powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace liberty and the blessings of free institutions. The situation of affairs alluded to by the President nearly twelve months ago is to-day un changed, and simple expressions of regret would now be out of place. In the interest of Spain, as well as of humanity, the cruel war should be in one way or another brought to a close. At least it should be relieved as much as possible of its horrors, and this cannot be done more effectually than by our recognition of the belligerent rights of the revolu tionists. They are clearly entitled to this recognition by the length of time they have continued to stand out in opposition to Spanish rule, and unless it is to be now accorded to them, it may be withheld until the last Spanish trooper and bloodthirsty volunteer shall be driven into the sea. Apart from the question of sympathy and of humanity, it is the right of the struggling

lic, and General Grant cannot well refuse to recognize that right. There is no injustice to Spain in this

people to demand this much from the Repub

proposition. If the Spanish government empty pride and rid itself of us colony, it would be stronger and happier at home at the present moment. Today we hear of the suppression of the latest revolt against the authority of the foreign occupant of the Spanish throne; but to-morrow we may look for intelligence of other outbreaks within reach of Madrid. Attempted regicide, Carlist risings, republican risings, conspiracies and plots are things of every-day occurrence within the Spanish borders; and yet we find troops needed at home poured into the unhappy island of Cubs to butcher the people struggling only for liberty and free government. Is this a fitting spectacle for the present century? Is it true friendship to Spain to suffer such a state of affairs to continue? The time has come for action. The excitement of our Presidential campaign will soon be over, and we must now take a stand becoming a great and powerful nation. We mean no offence to Spain, but we must protect the interests of our citizens and save ourselves from dangerous and threatening complications. The case of Mr. Henderso must be the last of its kind. Americans must no longer be insulted and outraged through the petty jealousy of a proud and suspicious Power. Spain must be made to understand that our foreign policy has undergone a change, and that, while we are willing to remain on friendly terms with the Spanish and all other governments, we propose to maintain our own dignity and credit as a nation. The Cuban barbarism is a disgrace to humanity—an especial scandal to the neighboring Republic. By the prompt recognition of the belligerent rights of the struggling Cubans we shall give assurance to the world that we intend the war on the island shall be brought to a speedy close, and we shall then see whether the Spanish government will be guided in its future conduct by passion or prudence-whether it will voluntarily part with an unwilling colony it cannot hold or court destruction by defying the sentiment of the American people.

The Eric Canal and the Western

The question of abolishing the Erie Canal has practically received the coup de grâce from its chief advocate in the letter we publish elsewhere. Unable to contradict the statements advanced in defence of the State canal our correspondent is obliged to take refuge in vague predictions of the benefits that might accrue to the trade of New York should his favorite scheme be adopted. In no case has he attempted to answer the objections put forward by his opponents. The one good which he can promise us of bringing the Western produce to New York a few days earlier than can be done by the water communication would certainly not counterbalance the many injuries the closing of the canal would inflict on the numerous interests involved in the canal commerce. It is not even pretended that the change would cheapen the rate of carriage, and yet this is one of the most pressing ne cessities of the hour. New York requires cheap freight rates with the West, and unless every facility for conveying produce to this port can be made available our Western trade must inevitably pass into the hands of rivals. Hitherto we have been indebted for the lowering of freight rates to the canal competition, and we know that as soon as the water communication is closed the railway monopolists will levy blackmail on the commerce which must pass over their lines. This fact alone would make us hesitate to place ourselves at the mercy of railway corporations. Their history repeats itself too often for the public to be easily gulled by ral welfare. Were the canal dried up and the bed converted into a railway track a few years would see it a part of the railway combination of the State. Then we would be completely in the power of the monopolists. From its very nature a railway cannot be subject to competition. It may have rival interests as a corporation with some other railway, but in the end corporations generally find out that it is more profitable to fleece the public than to diminish their profits by too close competition. The canal, on the contrary, being open to all comers, any enterprising man can undertake to carry treight at rates which he thinks will pay him, and this is the essential element of ree competition. As a result we have the lowest rates in keeping with a fair profit, and the railways are obliged to charge only a reason able mileage. Once remove the canal check and the railway monopolists will control the anything but a desirable change. What we want on the canal is increase of speed, and that want science will supply within a few years. In the meantime we shall insist that the only free road for trade is maintained for the benefit of the people in spite of the specious

projects of the monopolists. OUR POSTAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. -I has long been felt by the people of this coun try that our postal relations with France were unsatisfactory. It was one of the fault of the Empire that it did not make the postal relations of France and the United States as comfortable and convenient as were the postal relations between Great Britain and the United States. It redounds to the credit of M. Thiers that he has seen this liftle difficulty and tried to remove it out of the way. For some time past negotiations have been go ing on between the government at Washington a ud the government at Versailles with a view o effect a new postal treaty arrangement. We a re glad to know that the negotiations have so fa. - had a satisfactory result. The new postal treat which contemplates the reduction of the rates of postage by one half, is under the consideration of the French Minister of Finance, and, according to our latest news, a favorable report is confidently expected. If the postal treaty is satisfactorily concluded it will be a triumph for the French Republic, and it will redound to the lasting honor of President

"YOU PAY YOUR MONEY AND YOU TARE Your Choice."-According to the administration party journals, if Mr. Greeley is elected President we shall have the Southern game of secession over again; while, according to the opposition party journals, the re-election of General Grant will be the signal for another appeal to arms.

The Return of the Artists Like the swallows the students of art yearly wing their way to lands unknown to the dull work-a-day world, but, unlike the birds, they return to us at the first admonition of the coming Winter. Children of imagination they carry with them eternal sun while the snowfiakes are covering the city ways with a chill winding-sheet the walls of the studios glow with Summer skies and Autumn foliage. At this moment the art nests of the city are being rapidly reoccupied, and only a few outrés students of nature refuse to quit the pleasant woodlands at the warning blasts of Winter. But by and by the whole flock will be collected, and we shall have the pleasure of visiting in imagination the charming nooks where the lovers of the picturesque delight to pass the sultry Summer time. There shall be shady retreats where sighing maidens love to tread, and bold, rocky steeps only less perilous to bold batchelors-in fact, the spots where this persecuted class of citizens take refuge and find security from the arrows of their fair persecutors. Or, again, we shall have the various moods of the sea so photographed that the illusion will almost make us lieve we hear the mournful sough of the waves and sniff the odor of the salt water.

These pleasures are, however, in the future, as the artists absolutely refused to return to the city until the last moment. One cause of their tardiness, no doubt, may be traced to the resolution of the academicians not to hold a Winter exhibition, so that the artists will no longer be forced to leave their Summer haunts until their good pleasure leads them back or the chill winds force them from the fields. This will not, however, be without its compensations. Few of the educated art patrons will regret the abandonment of the Winter exhibition, which was, in truth, a disgrace to our city. The good artists for the most part refused to send their works, and in order to cover the walls mediocrity was freely admitted, with what a depressing result it is needless to say. We have a right to be thankful to the academicians for such a proof of common sense. As we pointed out more than a year ago, it was the only line of policy to adopt in view of the difficulty of obtaining works of merit immediately after the return of the artists to their serious labor. It is a measure that will give real satisfaction, and one of its chief results will be to raise the character of the Spring exhibition and make it worthy of the position which New York is rapidly assuming as a generous and intelligent patron of art.

It is gratifying to notice that the sketches brought home by the artists for the most part give evidence of close study of nature and afford the best proof of the growing desire to do conscientious work. We have more than once complained that American painters did not bestow that careful labor on their pictures which we had a right to look for. It is, therefore, with sincere pleasure that we note the improvement which is being operated in this respect. The older artists are by no means the least attentive students. Men already famous, recognizing that in art, even for the most skilful, there is always something to learn, have been studying as closely as if preparing for their first essay. Among those James Hart deserves special mention. Encouraged by the success which attended his introduction of cattle as a prominent feature of his pictures, he has devoted the Summer season to sketch ing domestic animals in their pastures The first work that will be shown to the public is a sheep study, to which interest will be lent by connecting it with the story of "Little Bo-Peep." In a different line J. H. Beard displays his intimate acquaintance with animal life and his persect sympathy with puppyhood. No one knows the habit of this important class of the canine community better than Mr. Beard. Edward Moran has buried himself in his studio castle on the shores of Staten Island, and we know him no more except by his works. These are ever a new delight. He is gradually educating the public eye to the beauty that lies everywhere about us and which strikes every foreigner, but was not generally recognized here until the child of genius with his magic brush touched the scene. The purchasers of paintings are beginning to learn that in New York harbor they have sights as picturesque and as full of charm as any that can be seen on the canals of Venice or on Dutch lagoons. But the healthiest sign of all is that their recognition is practical and they buy Moran's pictures—a wonderful example of a man being a prophet in his own country.

Winslow Homer is preparing some of his vigorous American pictures—works that, in spite of their defective color, are full of genu-ine art feeling, and have a value that will increase with time. We know no works so thoroughly and distinctively American as those, and whatever faults they may have are more than counterbalanced by the fresh and truthful delineation of contemporaneous life they furnish. They will hand down to posterity pictures of Americans of the nineteenth century, possessing an individuality, and marked by the strong idiosyncracies of our people, not to be found elsewhere in the whole range of art. J. G. Brown, who portrays the softer and more cosinopolitan phases of the national character, has been away in the White Mountains studying backgrounds to be filled in with those charming sketches of infant life in which he is so happy. S. J. Guy, careful, conscientious and technical to the last degree, has quit his accustomed haunts and is said to be busy painting for one of our millionnaires. Constant Mayer, with his talent for making pictures out of portraits, and imparting sentiment and refluement to all he touches, is hard at work in his atelia.

The yast army of landscape painters, disorganized and defeated by the approach of Winter, are tumbing into their studios in the ut. Tost disorder. For the most part they have not y t settled down, while true "the like T. S. Smith, Cas ilear and McEntee have not even a in an appear. wee. William Hart, Louis C. Tiffany, David Johnson, George Smillie, Brevoort, Whittredge and Van Elten have come back to the city laden down with the most delightful and choice little bits of wood and water studies, by and by to grow into important pictures. Bierstadt is away in California, and is doing so remarkably well on the Pacific slope that he has no intention to come East' until the placer is completely worked out. Le Clear has just arrived from Europe, where he executed some commissions, and Bradford is still basking in the miles of English royalty, sum. How has it bee

and may be made "a duke or a marquis yet" if only his good fortune cont at West Point, fights over again the battle of the Wilderness, but this time on canvas. The the Wilderness, but this time on canvas.

picture represents the charge of the Green
Mountain boys, and has been executed for the
State of Vermont. Church is still engaged uilding his house and studio on the H and S. E. Gifford, following his example, is erecting a wigwam on the same delightful rives. The De Haas brothess have returned from the Isle of Shoots, and both are at work on important marine subjects. Among the sculptors there is not very much movement. Calverly is away in the country, and Rogers' group of "The Watchfires of the Revolution" can scarcely be said to be completed. It is the most ambitious of Mr. Rogers' works, but not his happiest. In his instinct Mr. Rogers is rather a painter than a sculptor, and his talent shows best in small work. Thompson continues his appointed task of commemorating the heroes who preserved the Republic and making for posterity flattering likenesses of the distinguished men of the day. Within a few weeks the art world will have resumed its usual appearance of order and industry, and the few truants who still wander about the country will have been gathered into the fold. We purpose superintending and chronicling the labors in the microcosm of art and placing before the public such details of the artists and their work as will be likely to prove generally interesting.

The Liberty of the Press in England.

English writers and English statesmen have so persistently assured the outer world that their country is peculiarly the home of freedom that most people accept the statement with unquestioning faith. Of course there is in the partially informed mind some vague notion that this happy, enviable state of perfect freedom is only enjoyed in its purity within the boundaries of Albion proper. Inleed, no one would expect that the priceless boon of freedom of discussion and political action should be extended across the channel which divides the Green Island from the white cliffs. Liberty would only be thrown away on the wild, poetic Celts, who, according to Mr. Disraeli's notion, live in constant converse with the melancholy ocean. This habit of listening to what the wild waves say having engendered quite an unreasonable dislike in the Irish mind to freedomloving Albion, Englishmen are obliged to somewhat circumscribe the liberty of the poetic emotional and somewhat violent Celts. This departure from the doctrines of freedom. we are gravely assured, is entirely in the interest of the Irish themselves, who, being a primitive and ingenuous race, are likely to be humbugged into disloyalty, and even rebellion, by designing demagogues, unless the staid and solemn English are prepared to check any emotional demonstration by the application of the bayonet. Only a short time since, in their anxiety for the proper instruction of the Irish people, the authorities "warned" two Dublin papers; but as this attack on the liberty of the press happened in Ireland it naturally attracted no attention.

Late advices from England, however, inform us that the Postmaster General has issued an order prohibiting the registration of Mr. Bradlaugh's paper for transmission abroad through the mails. This is an unwarrantable attack on the liberty of the press and we see no reason why the English government should not take one step more, and suppress all papers that are hostile to it. If the Postmaster can violate the law with impunity, then the right to freedom of discussion is at an end. It may be tolerated, but it has ceased to be a right. Such liberty as this the French press enjoyed under the reign of Napoleon when his power was at the highest; but the toleration of a Prime Minister which Englishmen were once so proud. While other nations are advancing in the road of progress, can it be possible that England alone is retrograding and sinking back into that slough of tyranny from which France is emerging? Certainly it is not a favorable sign when a so-called liberal and progressive government can set aside rights that have been regarded as the most sacred. What protection is there for Magna Charta, the Declaration of Rights or any other bulwark of the famed constitution of England if power to write and publish what they please be taken from the people? The English people allowed, without protest, their government to enact tyrannical laws, modelled after those of the French Empire, to crush freedom of opinion in Ireland, and it would now seem as if poetical vengeance were about to fall on them by the precedent being used against themselves We are convinced that the English government would not have swept away so old and respectable a superstition as the complete liberty of the press unless there existed some cause more important than appears on the surface. Can it be possible that, in spite of toady professions of loyalty from the middle and upper classes, the spirit of republicanism is making dangerous strides among the masse of the English population? This would appear to be so, as the only reasonable solution of the action of the Postmaster General is that the government was forced to choose between two evils. But whatever may have been the motive, the attempt to interfere with the liberty of the press must be regarded as dangerous to freedom, reactionary and especially damaging to the good repute of England as the boasted home of liberty and free speech. Statistics of Our Commerce.

The Bureau of Statistics in its monthly re

port, which is about to be issued shows commerce of the commerce to be issued and we the imports have greatly exceeded in value the exports, and this excess of imports over exports is augmenting. For example—the imports for the ten months ending April 30, 1871, amounted to \$434,743,688, while the exports for the same period were in value \$423,829,619; but for the corresponding period ending vil 30, 1872, the amount in imports was 201,459, and in exports \$409,471,561. se last ten months the excess of imr exports, including foreign exports, For th. o \$93,005,871. In the former ter ports ove. vcess was only \$13,250,710. mounted L included in the exports. A months the e. against us of over ninetycourse specie is ollars for the ten months balance of trade t April is an enosm three millions of L n met? There is no | rule of Germany, ending the 30th of la.

doubt, however, that the large exports of cotof this year will go a great way to bring down this adverse balance. We regret to see that the amount of our foreign commerce carried in foreign vessels continues to augment over that carried in American vessels. sixty-nine per cent was carried in foreign bottoms and in 1872 seventy-one per cent. These are important facts that call for the serious attention of Congress and our merchants How are we to increase our exports? How are we to prevent the carrying trade going more and more to foreigners? These are questions that demand immediate consideration.

The insufficiency of the protection afforded

o unsophisticated emigrants under existing police regulations is made painfully evident the number of complaints made by the victims. It is more than probable that the cases that come to light are only a small percen of the pilferings that are carried on under the law. The public never hear of the small losses and extortions which a large part of the emigrants arriving in our port suffer. Only when some more than ordinarily confiding mortal falls into the hands of the sharpers and is thoroughly fleeced are we reminded of the villany which is in constant operation. Of course the sufferers are in almost every case somewhat to blame, and to people blessed with a little common sense it must be difficult to comprehend what kind of mental organization man must be endowed with who, meeting stranger in the street, takes him into his confidence, and even entrusts him with the keeping of his whole worldly wealth. Incredible such faith in the honesty of the general run of mankind may appear to the sceptical, such believers there are. The latest example of these "peculiar people" is furnished by a son of Fatherland, who allowed two strangers to wheedle him out of a thousand dollars. The trick by which this was accomplished is the old confidence game, in which one of those disreputable "exchange" shops plays an important part. If there were no sha banks the swindlers would find it more difficult to execute their schemes. The blame must, therefore, in great part rest on the police authorities, to whom these disreputable dens must be known, and yet who take no steps to suppress them as a public nuisance. We are fast reaching that point when some stringent regulations will have to be enforced against our criminal population, as the idea that we are to leave people at liberty to rob so long as they can escape detection is ridiculous. When a man commits a felony he loses all right to be considered as a reputable citizen, and all he can afterwards justly claim is toleration so long as he lives honestly. With regard to men who are known to live by plundering and who have no visible mode of gaining an honest livelihood, no sentimentalism about the liberty of the citizen ought to be suffered to stand in the way of giving security and order to the honest part of the community. Those who voluntarily leave the ranks of honesty should be taught that they cannot prey on society and then shelter themselves from the consequences of their misdeeds under the protection of the law which they persistently violate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

D. N. Latrobe, a respected citizen of Carbondale, Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is domiciled at the

Secretary Fish arrived in Washington from this city yesterday morning. Ex-Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts, was in

Chicago on Wednesday last. They had a cotton fair at St. Louis the other day, and only two men were killed. Indee E P Hadeing of Richmond, V

ping at the Grand Central Hotel. Professor Agassiz was in Ogden, Utah Territory,

n the 9th inst., homeward bound United States Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois

has recovered from his recent illness.

Ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is in town at the New York Hotel John Jay Knox, of the Treasury Department at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. S. Negley, member of Congress from Pittsburg, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge J. R. Race, of Decatur, Ill., has run into town, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Henry Wilson has been visiting his old

friend General William Schouler, who is dangerously ill. at West Roxbury, Mass. General Butler, in a card to the Boston Traveller, lenies that he ever said to any one that things

ook bad (for Grant) in the West.

The National Executive Committee of the Union eague of America will meet at the Astor House. New York, on Tuesday next, at noon.

New York, on Tuesday next, at noon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has written a letter in which he says that ne never was interviewed by newspaper man and never intends to be.

Brigham Young admonishes his Latter Day Saints that if they do not come forward with their tithes

they will insure for themselves future misery. The Providence Journal thinks that whoever atempts to haze down Conyers, the colored cadet at Annapolis, should be shot out of the Naval

Academy.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, has proclaimed aga Spiritualistic exhibitions and liquor selling on Sun-days. He says liquor dealers must go to church and

Spiritual.sts must pay beense.

Mrs. Richard Stanley, now living in West Virginia, has had 14 children, 39 grandchildren and 223 great and great-great grandchildren—total prog-eny, 336—with returns from the back towns not yet

Daniel K. Olney, an influential citizen of Greene county, New York, died in Catskill on the 14th inst., aged sixty-five. He was a lawyer of distinction, once District Attorney and a candidate for the Su-

preme Bench. Mr. Muhlenberg, the United States Revenue Con lector in Lancaster, Pa., who has been arrested on a charge of attempting to bribe an election judge the ballot boxes, is a brother-in-law

Simon Cameron,
It may cost the New York Central Rahroad Company \$2,000 because a conductor put off in passenger for the non-payment of twenty cents fare, after said passenger had bought a ticket to go and return between certain points.

We regret to learn from a contemporary that

"fears are entertained for the recovery" of a man injured on a railroad. To entertain "fears for the recovery" of a human being is certainly a very novel way of affording consolation to his friends. Rev. J. B. Niles, the secretary of the American Peace Society, and Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," leave Boston for Europe in a short

time for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the National Peace Congress in England A colony from Alsace is about being established

A colony from Alsace is about being established.
near Kansas City, Mo., under the auspices of M.
Hefferlein, who returns to France after a recent
visit there, for the purpose of completing avrangements for bringing out the colonists. The inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are emigrating in large numbers to this country. They do not like being transferred from La Belle France to the imperior